

National Farm School



Annual Report

With
List of
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and Donations
to Jan. 1st, 1902



Doylestown, Pa.

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The National Farm School

Doylestown, Pa.

ANNUAL REPORT

JANUARY 1ST, 1902.

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Faculty of 1901.

ERNEST E. FAVILLE, M. S. A., Dean,
Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture.

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W. G. BENNER, V. S.,
Professor of Veterinary Science and Farm Hygiene.

FRANK SCHWARTZLANDER, JR., M. D.,
Professor of Physiology.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. SAMUEL J. GITTELSON,

DR. SCHWARTZLANDER,

DR. M. GREENBAUM.

STUDENTS.

Name.	Residence.	Occupation at Time of Admission
SENIORS.		
BURD, LOUIS	Philadelphia, Pa.	Employed in Cloak Factory.
GOLDMAN, J.	Chicago, Ill.	Cigar Making.
HELLER, CHAS.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Employed in Stationery Store.
MITZMAN, M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Stock Boy.
NEWMAN, A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Attending School.
SERLIN, WM. J.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Attending School.
JUNIORS.		
BOROVIK, GEO. S.	Chicago, Ill.	Clerk in Mercantile Agency.
HIRSCHOWITZ, LOUIS	Philadelphia, Pa.	Employed in Cloak House.
SOPHOMORES.		
GOLDMAN, M.	Alliance, N. J.	Tailoring.
LEE, ELMORE	Allegheny, Pa.	Attending School.
LEVY, M.	Allegheny, Pa.	Attending School.
MONBLATT, A.	Chicago, Ill.	Attending School.
SADLER, HARRY	Philadelphia, Pa.	Attending School.
ZALINGER, BERNIE	Chicago, Ill.	Stock Boy.
FRESHMEN.		
FINKLE, SAMUEL	New York, N. Y.	Attending School.
FREIDES, A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Attending School.
HIRSCH, HARRY	Chicago, Ill.	Clerk in Clothing House.
KYSELA, RUDOLPH	New York, N. Y.	Attending School.
KLEIN, JULIAN M.	Schuyler, Neb.	Attending School.
MALISH, MAX	Philadelphia, Pa.	Operator in Men's Shirt Factory
NEWSTADT, S.	New York, N. Y.	Employed in Millinery Store.
RATNER, JACOB	Philadelphia, Pa.	Clerk in Cigar Store.
ROSENBLATT, S.	Woodbine, N. J.	Electrician.
SHAW, GEO. A.	Eliot, Me.	Attending School.

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Course of Study and Program—1902.

WINTER TERM, 1902—TWELVE WEEKS.

Thursday, January 9th.—Winter Term begins.

Friday, February 14th.—Mid Term Examinations.

Thursday and Friday, March 20th and 21st.—Examinations at close of Winter Term.

SPRING TERM, 1902—ELEVEN WEEKS.

Friday, April 25th.—Mid Term Examinations.

Thursday and Friday, June 5th and 6th.—Examination at close of Spring Term.

June 7th to September 12th.—Industrial Period.

FALL TERM. 1902.

Wednesday, September 10th.—Examinations for Admission.

Tuesday, September 16th.—School Year begins.

Friday, October 24th.—Mid Term Examinations.

Thursday and Friday, December 20th and 21st.—Examinations at close of Winter Term.

Friday, January 9th, 1903.—Winter Term begins.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study covers a period of four years and is designed to give a thorough training in practical and scientific agriculture. Following are the subjects as they occur in the respective years.

First Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Algebra, 5*	Algebra, 5	Geometry, 5
English, 5	English, 5	English, 5
Farm Practice, . . . 3	Agriculture, 5	Live Stock, 3
Practical Agriculture 2	Bookkeeping, 5	Botany, 2
Freehand Drawing, . 2½	Freehand Drawing, . 2½	Military Drill, 4
Military Drill, . . . 4†	Military Drill, . . . 4	Industrial, 5
Industrial, 5	Industrial, 5	

Second Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Geometry, 5	Hygiene of Farm	Agriculture, 5
Physics, 5	Animals, 3	Breeds and Breeding 5
Soils and Soil Manage-	General History, . . 5	Physiology, 3
ment, 5	Greenhouse Manage-	Chemistry,
Botany, 3	ment, 3	a) Class, 5
Theme Writing, . . . 2	Dairying, 3	b) Laboratory, . . 2½
Elocution, 1	Laboratory, 2	Military Drill, 4
Military Drill, 4	Chemistry,	Industrial, 5
Industrial, 5	a) Class Work, . . 5	
	b) Laboratory, . . 2½	
	Military Drill, . . . 4	
	Industrial, 5	

Third Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Farm Drainage, . . . 3	Stock Feeding, . . . 5	Geology, 5
Road Making, 2	Agricultural Chemis-	Botany, 2
Analytical Chemistry, 5	try, 5	Laboratory, 1
Horticulture, 5	19th Century History 5	Economic Entomolo-
a) Vegetable Garden-	Botany, 3	gy, 5
ing.	Dairying, 2	Zoology, 3
b) Small Fruit Culture	Industrial, 5	Industrial, 5
Rhetoric, 5		
Elocution, 1		
Industrial, 5		

Fourth Year.

FALL TERM.	WINTER TERM.	SPRING TERM.
Agricultural Bacteri-	Veterinary Science, . 5	Agricultural Econom-
ology, 5	Horticulture, 3	ics, 2
Comparative Anatomy 5	Agricultural Physics, 2	Horticulture, 3
Horticulture, 5	Agriculture, 5	Field Crops and Farm
a) Floriculture.	Dairying, 3	Management, 3
b) Landscape Gar-	Industrial, 5	Botany, 3
dening.		Agriculture, 5
Literature, 5		Thesis, 5
Industrial, 5		Industrial, 5

* The figures denote the number of hours per week.

† Omitted during summer months.

The course of instruction is so arranged as to permit a student to give special attention to lines to which he seems best fitted. The course is designed to teach the sciences that underlie practical agriculture, together with sufficient English, mathematics, literature and such other supplementary studies as will sustain both scientific and practical agriculture, thereby raising the agricultural student to the intellectual level of the educated. The agricultural instruction is given by means of lectures, text books, and practical work in the fields, barns and dairy. Starting with the first year student who has had little if any agricultural training, the course is so constructed as to build up a systematic agricultural education so that the graduate will have passed through all of the phases of farm work, from the fundamental principles to the most advanced. The instruction in class-room, supplemented by field work, takes up the improved methods used in the various operations of farming, such as the use of farm machinery, treatment of soils, value of fertilizers, management of crops, feeding and caring for stock, dairy operations (including butter and cheese making), poultry keeping, study of breeds and breeding, diseases of plants and animals, the study of chemistry in its application to agriculture, insects in their relation to farm crops, gardens and fruit trees, greenhouse and nursery work, vegetable and truck gardening, small fruits and landscape gardening. Special attention is given to industrial work. Five hours per day during the school period are devoted to industrials in carrying on field operations and laboratory work in greenhouses, dairy and chemistry.

During the summer months the entire period is devoted to industrial work.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The farm consists of 122 acres of exceedingly fertile land, all of which is tillable, making it possible to carry on diversified farming, so essential to the instruction given in the various subjects considered. The farm also contains several acres of timber land affording three fine groves. The farm is well stocked with thoroughbred and grade stock. The buildings for grain, stock and machinery are ample. Improved tools and implements are in general use. The dairy building is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery for carrying on dairy operations. A model horse and dairy barn has been added during the past year. On the ground may be found vegetable and truck gardens, orchards and nursery grounds, these together with the greenhouses make practical industrial work in horticulture possible throughout the entire year.

The main building is fitted up with dormitory rooms, class rooms, library, reception rooms, dining rooms and offices, and is lighted by gas and heated by steam. The buildings are supplied with spring water. The library contains several hundred volumes and a reading file of the leading daily papers and agricultural journals. Illustrative material for class room and field work is being constantly added.

DISCIPLINE.

The maintenance of good behavior and order in the dormitories and about the buildings is strictly adhered to. Detail and industrial work must be thoroughly and carefully done. Students failing to conform to the rules and regulations of the institution will be immediately dismissed.

DAILY PROGRAM.

The following is the program for each day except Saturday, Sunday and Monday during the school period:

5.30 A. M., Rising Bell.	12.15 P. M., Dinner.
5.45 A. M., Details.	1.00 to 5.00 P. M., Industrials.
6.30 A. M., Inspection of Rooms.	5.00 P. M., Details.
7.15 A. M., Drill.	6.00 P. M., Supper.
8.00 A. M., Chapel.	7.00 to 9.00 P. M., Study Period.
8.15 A. M. to 12 M., Class Exercises.	9.45 P. M., Retiring.

Meeting of Farm School Literary Society takes place every Saturday at 7.30 P. M. Monday is devoted entirely to industrial work.

For further information address the Dean of the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

Regulations Governing the Admission of Students.

1. An applicant for admission must be between 15 and 21 years of age. (His mental and physical development must be such as ensure his being able to pursue the advanced studies and to perform the industrial work.)

2. He must pass a thorough entrance examination completing the common branches equivalent to the entrance examination into the High School.

3. An applicant must be in good health. A physician's certificate, according to the form prescribed by the Directors, must accompany the application. Where practicable, a physician will be designated near the residence of the applicant, from whom such certificate *must* be obtained.

4. An applicant must be of good moral character and able and willing to perform hard out-door work. Satisfactory references must accompany the application, and wherever practicable, the recommendations must be submitted by the applicant to be endorsed by the member of the Auxiliary Board representing the State in which such applicant resides.

5. Preference will be given to the applications of graduates of Orphan Asylums, or other like charitable institutions. The number of admissions will be dependent upon the annual income of the School. Applications will be considered in the order in which they are received.

6. A limited number of pay students will be accepted at a charge of \$200 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. In lieu of this fee, the Directors will accept the written pledge of a sufficient number of reliable persons agreeing to contribute annually, for four years, membership dues to the amount of \$200. (The dues are as follows:—Friends, \$25.00 per annum; Patrons, \$10.00 per annum; Members, \$5.00 per annum.)

It is estimated that the charge of \$200 per annum will merely cover the expenses of the student's maintenance.

7. When an applicant shall have been notified that his application has been favorably acted upon, he must come to Doylestown, Pennsylvania, at his own expense, and must come provided with seasonable clothing for one year.

The outfit must consist of one heavy overcoat, one suit for Sabbath wear, one school suit, two pairs of working shoes, one pair gum boots, one pair of slippers, three suits of heavy underwear, three suits of light underwear, one dozen pairs of socks ($\frac{1}{2}$ dozen light, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen heavy), one half dozen collars, two pairs cuffs, two bosom shirts, six working shirts (two winter, four summer), three night shirts, one dozen handkerchiefs, two pairs of overalls, two blouses, one hair brush and comb, one tooth brush, one umbrella, three neckties, one hat for Sabbath wear and one working hat. The articles of clothing will be marked by the institution.

8. The receptacle for a student's personal effects must not exceed in size, that of an ordinary steamer trunk.

9. Before any student shall be admitted, his parents or guardian must release all control over him from the time of his entrance until his completion of the four years' course, or until such prior time as he may, in the discretion of the Board, be discharged therefrom. Such parents or guardian must also waive all claim for compensation for services which he may render in or about the school or the farm thereunto belonging.

This Regulation is made in order to enable the Board to encourage the student in the pursuit of his studies and to protect him against any possible ill-advised interference of relatives.

10. Applications should be made at least two months before September 1st, the opening of the school year. Such applications should be sent to the Dean of the institution, Doylestown, Pa., who will furnish list of examination questions.

Annual Meeting.

Grounds of the National Farm School,
DOYLESTOWN, PA., Sunday, October 6, 1901.

The Fifth Annual Meeting and Pilgrimage of the National Farm School was participated in by about one hundred members and friends.

The meeting was called to order at 10.45 A. M. by the President, Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, D. D., in the Ida M. Block Memorial Chapel. Prayer was offered by Rev. Henry M. Fisher, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Eichholz, the minutes of the last annual meeting having been published, were ordered approved without reading.

President, Rev. Dr. Krauskopf presented his annual report, copy of which is herewith appended. Report of Dean Faville was received, showing the year's work in the field and class room. Ordered to be filed and published. Chairman Eichholz, of the Executive Committee, reviewed in his report the management of the Institution for the fiscal year, showing the total receipts to have been \$16,353.64; disbursements, \$16,021.59, showing a balance of \$332.05, in bank, against which there stood an indebtedness of something over \$2,500 00.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Horace J. Smith, Rev. S. M. Fleischman and Dr. Henry Leffinan.

The Committee on nominations, consisting of Mess. Simon L. Block, Ralph Blum and Sidney Aloe reported the following names for election to the Board of Directors to serve for three years:—Mess. Ely K. Selig, Harry M. Nathanson, Morris A. Kaufmann, Benjamin F. Teller, I. H. Silverman, all of whom were unanimously elected, in addition to the following officers to serve for the ensuing year, President, Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, Vice-President, Herman Jonas.

Report of the President.

This is the fourth time that I have the honor of presenting to you an annual report of the National Farm School on our yearly Succoth Pilgrimage.

At preceding Annual Meetings we have had records of new buildings added and accounts of extensive improvements made. This year we have no new buildings to dedicate, no corner-stone to lay, no ground to break, no improvements to speak of, excepting the sinking of a new well and the repairing of the roof and painting of the main building.

Nor can we report additions to our Sinking Fund by bequests or endowments. Our financial struggle has been and is as hard as ever. Mr. Joseph Hagedorn's generous and enthusiastic action at our last Annual Meeting alone saved us from placing a mortgage on our property. Yet the fund raised at that time by means of his noble appeal covered less than one-half of the debt floating over our head. The remainder has continued to this day, and has even increased, in spite of the most economical management on the part of the Board.

The noble effort made by Mr. Ralph Blum to secure financial aid for our institution from the State has resulted in an appropriation having been made to the amount of twenty-five hundred dollars annually for two years, but of that sum only a small portion has as yet been received. Hence our struggle must probably continue for some time, unless the public will generously come to our aid. Even with the aid of twenty-five hundred dollars a year from the State, our annual income is unequal to our annual needs.

On the other side, however, while there have been no material additions to our school, while the financial struggle has been as great as ever, there has been one achievement attained that gives promise of proving the long-awaited favorable turning point in the history of our institution.

Our first graduation took place on June 26th, in the presence of a large and representative concourse of people. Eight young men were graduated, having successfully completed their four years' course of study, and each of them to-day is following the profession taught him at our school in different States of our country. The reports that have reached us of them are not only creditable to the young men, but also assuring to us that the work of our school is ably performed, and its purpose conscientiously and nobly carried out.

The Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. James Wilson, was the guest of honor and the baccalaureate orator at the first graduation exercises of our school. He delivered an oration on that occasion that has been regarded by the press throughout the land not only as a valuable state document, but also as a very important contribution to the science of agriculture. Excerpts from that oration were published in the leading papers of the land, were commented upon editorially, and the object of our school and the urgent necessity for it were spoken of in most commendatory terms.

This first graduation of our school ought to usher in a new era in the history of our institution. Up to that event there were reasonable doubts and fears as to whether or not the institution would be able to realize its hope. There was an uncertainty, firstly, as to whether we would command sufficient faith in the people to furnish the means necessary to start the enter-

prise; secondly, as to whether we would get Jewish boys to leave the crowded city for the purpose of taking up their abode and calling in isolated country districts; thirdly, even if we would succeed in keeping them there for a while, as to whether we would be able to keep them long enough to graduate them; and finally, as to whether they would enter and continue to follow their profession after their graduation.

The enterprise being new, the Jew having been forced by persecutions to abstain from his original pursuit of agriculture for eighteen hundred years and more, there was good reason for entertaining such fears, and it required no small amount of faith to proceed in the face of all the ominous prophecies of failures that were very frequently and very liberally made.

We secured money for starting; we have built up this goodly plant; we have secured enough of Jewish boys for four graded classes, kept and taught the first class for four years at this institution, graduated them, sent them out into the world, where they are this day following their profession successfully and enthusiastically.

All ominous predictions having thus far proven false, all fears having been allayed, the need for such institutions as ours having been recognized, there is no longer a just reason why that larger support that we have all along needed, and that we have all along endeavored to deserve, should not now come to us. If it be now denied us, we must account for it only on the ground that the Jewish people do not favor agricultural pursuits, and therefore do not care to contribute towards the maintenance of an institution for the practical and scientific teaching of agriculture. But we cannot believe this to be the truth. If ever there was a time when the mind of the Jew should be directed towards agricultural pursuits, it is the present. Discontent among the laboring people is rampant, and here and there breaks out in anarchy. That some of our people are tinged with that disease we know only to our sorrow. Much of it is due to the miserable lives these people are compelled to eke out in the filthy sweatshops and in the overcrowded tenement districts. Physical weakness among overcrowded laboring people breeds mental feebleness and physical ill health, and physical filth breeds moral disease. Double rations of toil and misery and want, with scarce half a ration of healthy food and air, make men malcontents first, pessimists next, and finally anarchists, if they do not cut them off before by means of consumption.

A cure to be effective must be radical. A lessening of the congestion in the labor markets will assure better wages for those who remain, and greater physical and moral health to those who depart. Such a lessening of the congestion can be made possible only by scattering some of the surplus laboring people as agriculturists over our country, where there is work and labor and health and contentment for all of them.

The government of the United States had a very clear conception of this difficulty, and is now more than ever looking towards a radical cure of existing evils. Its Agricultural Department having taken a special interest in our school, has, both by official speech and official report, expressed its approval of the work done by us, and has now in its employ one* of the graduates of our school, with whose efforts it is more than pleased.

*NOTE—Since the presentation of this report, the Agricultural Department of the United States Government has sent for another graduate of the National Farm School to conduct Tobacco Experimentations in the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Robert Watchhorn, of the Immigration Bureau, the gentleman who some few years ago was sent to Roumania by our government for the purpose of studying the cause of the immigration of the Roumanian Jews to our country, wrote us:

"It is a well-worn truism that millions of hands want acres, and millions of acres want hands. He who can satisfy both of these wants will go far towards appeasing unnecessary but none the less painful hunger, leading to the amelioration of those sad conditions which are as blight and mildew in the very centres of our highest order of civilization."

This is one of the aims of the National Farm School. It is our special purpose to educate leaders of agricultural colonies, heads of farm settlements, who shall be of that very people, share their faith, speak their tongue, understand their nature and disposition, and therefore have the best possible chance to deal with them successfully. There have been failures in the past, but these failures have been due to causes which such a school as ours can best obviate. Colonies of Jewish people who have been removed from agricultural pursuits, and from hard outdoor labor for centuries, to be successful must have thoroughly trained Jewish agriculturists as heads, who, properly understanding limitations, can shape conditions to circumstances. For such leaderships our graduates are now fitting themselves. All of them are at the present time employed on farms or in dairies, as managers or assistant managers. While their present positions will prove to them excellent perfecting schools, they must by no means be regarded as having attained the end sought at this school. The object of this school is not merely to provide a certain number of boys with an agricultural trade, and to be done with them when positions have been found for them. It is after their graduation that our higher interest in students of this school must really begin. The training of these boys is but a means towards a certain definite end—that end being the physical and moral redemption of many of our people, now utterly demoralized in the modern sweatshop and ghetto. By colonization or other methods that shall restore them to the soil their physical and moral health will likewise be restored. While we may be proud of the fact that we train boys sufficiently able to be employed by our government in its Agricultural Department, it would be a cause of yet greater pride to see our graduates at the head of Jewish agricultural settlements, realizing the main purpose for which this school was founded. It is for this reason that I should like to see more and more of our graduates take positions wherever possible with Jewish land-owners near cities of large Jewish settlements—a fact that is recognized and heartily recommended by Mr. I. W. Bernheim, of Louisville, Ky., who has in his employ one* of our graduates, with whose progress he expresses his fullest satisfaction, and whom, before very long, he will probably make the head of a little Jewish agricultural settlement in the vicinity of Louisville. Likewise, another Jewish agricultural settlement is to be started within the very near future under the leadership of one of our graduates, at Paducah, Ky.

There is one fact in this connection that has forced itself upon my attention which I am in duty bound to bring to your notice. To be enabled to graduate our students at an age old enough to possess necessary physical and intellectual capacity, we are obliged to defer the admission of boys to

*NOTE—Since presentation of this report, Mr. I. W. Bernheim, being pleased with the graduate of our Farm School, has advanced him to the position of Manager of his estate and has given the position of Assistant Manager to another of our graduates

our school till they are about sixteen years of age, and till they are ready for a high school examination, so that when we graduate them, four years later, they may be capable of filling positions of some responsibility. By far the largest number of applications for admission to our school, however, come from boys who are about thirteen years of age, who have not yet completed their grammar school training, and who, owing to their youth, are physically too weak to do much of the necessary hard outdoor work, not having been trained to it, like the ordinary farmer's boy, from earliest childhood. Denied admission at thirteen, deferred till they are sixteen, for the most part obliged by poverty to do something for their livelihood, they drift into the sweatshop or into trading and become lost to agriculture.

Ought not provision be made for such boys as these? Ought we not to have a three years' preparatory course in light practical agriculture for boys of thirteen and upward, as well as a practical and scientific course of training for boys of sixteen? Would not such a division of courses afford an opportunity to boys who intellectually are not highly endowed to fit themselves for successful farm hands, while giving the more highly endowed a chance to become farm heads? Inasmuch as both are needed, trained farm hands as well as trained farm heads, provision ought to be made for both at our school, and the necessity of turning away dozens of young lads who apply to us for admission ought to be obviated. But here enters our great besetting trouble. To make such a course possible would require larger dormitory accommodations, a larger household, larger expenditures, when at the present time we have not enough means for one course, with even a limited number of pupils. We have the will to provide this greatly needed course. We have the pupils. But we lack the means, the means which the people possess, but which we do not know how to secure. Would that some kindly disposed friend might tell us to-day how to obtain them!

But to return to the subject from which we have somewhat digressed. There is yet another reason why we believe that we ought now to receive larger financial support than hitherto. The fact that, besides allaying, by reason of the agricultural positions now creditably filled by our graduates, the fears hitherto entertained as to whether or not they would follow agriculture, besides the strong governmental recognition our school has merited by reason of its efficiency, we have at last secured the official endorsement of our work by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, representing more than one hundred and fifty Rabbis from all parts of our country, who, upon the grounds of the National Farm School, on July 4th, amid enthusiastic speeches concerning the noble purpose of our school and its magnificent work done, unanimously passed resolutions endorsing the "wise purpose and far-reaching philanthropic scope of this undertaking," and resolving to interest their respective congregations, in their annual Succoth sermons, in the national character of this institution, and to plead for the more generous co-operation and larger support so richly deserved from every Jewish community in the land.

Besides these endorsements, there have been quite a number of individual expressions of the highest commendation by heads of charitable institutions, professors of agriculture, students of political and social science, and editors, there being but one unanimous sentiment among them all, that the school is one of the noblest philanthropies of the age, that it fills a most urgent need, that it is a solution of one of the most vexing of social problems, that it is one

of the regenerators of society, and a deadly foe to the sweatshop and to the disease- and vice- and crime-breeding tenement districts of our larger cities.

These letters, interesting reading though they would make, I have not the time to-day to read to you, but they are filed among the archives of our institution and easily accessible, if any of you care to peruse them.

Our membership has grown from the number of 858 last year to the number of 891 at the present time. Our income since our last Annual Meeting till October 1st, 1901, from dues, donations, life memberships, donation from Hebrew Charity Ball, and an instalment of \$625 from the State appropriation, amounts to \$11,736.03, against \$13,253.33 the preceding year, showing a falling off in annual income of \$1,518.30 compared with the preceding year, in reality even more, considering that we have hitherto shown an annual increase. This falling off in income of \$1,518.30 is attributable to our recently organized Federation of Charities, very many people being under the impression that the National Farm School is included in the distribution of its funds, and that by contributing in bulk to the Federation they at the same time contribute a share toward the support of the National Farm School. It is evident that either the Federation of Charities must include us in its distributions or the public must be properly and speedily informed that we are excluded.

There have been a number of donations of implements, stock, fertilizer, wearing apparel, household goods and other things that have been very helpful to our institution. To the private thanks that have already been sent to the kind donors I desire to add here our public thanks.

One loss the National Farm School has sustained that has been unfortunate, and which, we trust, may serve as a timely lesson to some of its friends who intend to remember it in their last wills. Mr. Simon Rice, of Scranton, Pa., a warm friend of the institution, remembered the school in his last testament to the amount of some fifteen thousand dollars, which action, however, is nullified by the fact that Mr. Rice's death occurred a few days after the drawing up of the will, the laws of the State requiring the lapse of at least a month between the making of the will and the death of its maker. This miscarriage of Mr. Rice's good intentions is especially unfortunate at this present crisis in the history of our institution, inasmuch as such a sum would have put the institution fairly on its feet and enabled it to make some of those necessary improvements that have long been urgent, such as the enlargement of the dormitory, the building of a modest little manual training shop, for the training of the students in the handling of elementary mechanical tools for farm carpentering, harness mending, wagon repairing and the like, also for the increase of the library of our institution.

This matter of the library ought to receive your most serious consideration. The boys of the school are entirely dependent upon it for their intellectual food. They are many miles from the city and far removed from public libraries. The limited number of books provided a few years ago by the contribution of the "Sadie Bash Memorial Alcove" has served its purpose and has served it well. There is, however, a need of more books, and of a larger variety of them, more especially of such as deal with the science and practice of agriculture and other kindred sciences, which are as necessary for these boys' minds as implements are for their hands, and ought therefore to receive the same attention.

Here is an opportunity for some one to prove himself a real benefactor of our institution and to connect his or her name with a department that

shall not only redound to their lasting credit, but shall also prove of material help to our pupils.

The revenue from our farm continues to be limited. To a large extent we raise the products consumed in our Farm School household, which last year amounted in value to about \$1,200. In addition to this, the sale of products during the past year has amounted to \$1,027.50.

Of course, our farm revenues could be considerably increased if our plant were larger. It is to be remembered that all the work is done by the boys, one-half of whose time is spent in the school-room. At first very little profitable field work can be had from boys, owing to their inexperience and lack of strength. Then, again, the limited acreage of land under cultivation, the small herd of cattle available for dairy purposes, and our insufficient greenhouse capacity, allow but a very limited supply to be marketed. We could easily find a market for a dozen times as much butter and vegetables and flowers, if we had but the accommodations and means for raising and producing them.

Our two greenhouses last year, besides serving the boys as a school of instruction, which requires the raising of many a plant for which there is no market value, brought last year \$247.44, which is \$147.44 in excess of the cost of coal for running the furnaces.

The faculty of the school, under the direction of our efficient dean, has undergone some changes during the past year.

Messrs. Eckles and Jackson resigned their respective positions for the purpose of entering upon larger fields of work, our school being unable to pay the salaries their capacities merited. But I am very glad to be able to report to you that their positions are filled by very able instructors, one by Professor Roger M. Roberts, of Cornell University, a son of Dean Isaac P. Roberts, of Cornell University, who ranks as one of the leading authorities on agricultural subjects in this country. The other professor, Myron O. Tripp, professor of English and mathematics, is a graduate of the Indiana University, and has taken a post graduate course in the Michigan State Agricultural College.

By the aid of the personal expense of a friend of the institution, and at the solicitation of the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Professor Brown, of the Ames (Iowa) Agricultural College, came to our school last spring to give a three months' special course of instruction to the graduating class in agricultural chemistry.

The moral and religious welfare of the students has been conscientiously looked after. Chapel exercises are held every morning, and a religious service is held, during the regular school sessions, on Saturday afternoons, at which a sermon is preached or an address on some moral subject delivered by some minister or educator or representative man.

The discipline of the boys during the past year has, in the main, been very satisfactory, although the Board was obliged to suspend two of its boys and to expel a third, owing to repeated misdemeanors and disobedience. One of the boys resigned.

Friends of the institution have been very kind to the boys during the past year as during previous years, having entertained them in various homes during the Holy Days and during their vacation. A number of young people from Philadelphia entertained them at the school on Purim, and an outing of several days was afforded the boys at Sea Girt, during the summer, through the kindness of Mr. J. Banford Samuels.

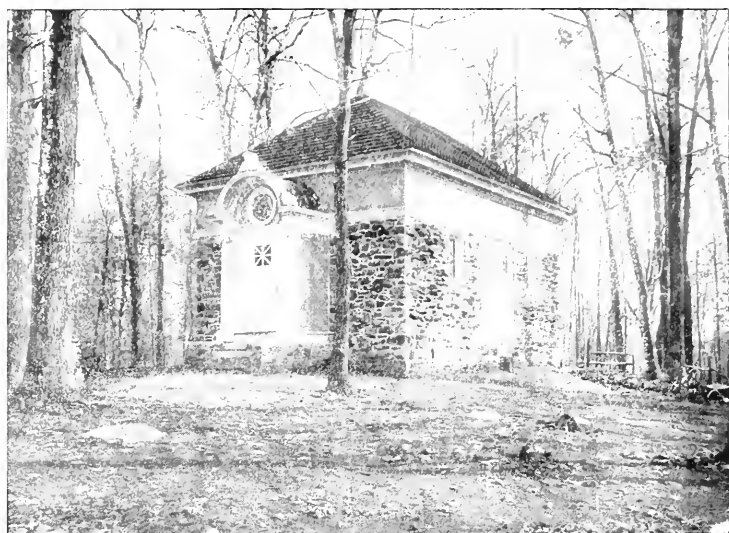
Our special thanks are due to Dr. Samuel J. Gittelsohn, Dr. Schwartzlander and Dr. Greenbaum for professional services rendered to our pupils, and also to Mr. S. Lubin for contributions of eye-glasses prescribed for our boys.

The Flora Schoenfeld Memorial Annex Farms of the National Farm School, for which Mr. Max Schoenfeld, of Rorschach, Switzerland, donated \$10,000 a year ago, have not yet been purchased, the Board having deemed it advisable to have the first graduates acquire a little larger experience in their present positions, under their present employers, before entrusting to them the entire management of model farms with the hope of making a success of them. It is to be hoped, however, that within a year from now these farms shall have been purchased, some of our graduates located upon them, and one of our future annual Succoth Pilgrimages made to them, there to inspect with our own eyes the independent results of the training of this school.

For the first time in the history of our institution, it is my painful duty to record the loss, by death, of one of the founders of this institution, its first treasurer and for a number of years one of its most active Board members, Mr. Morris M. Newman, whose ashes have been deposited within their last resting-place this very morning. In Mr. Newman we have lost a valuable friend, one who was ever ready with his counsel, time and means, whenever this young and struggling institution had need of them, and which at one time was quite frequent. Our Board honored itself as much as it honored the memory of its former co-laborer when it ordered, at a special meeting, that a Page of Sorrow be consecrated to his memory on the records of our institution, and that a tree be planted to his lasting memory on Arbor Day next spring, on these grounds, which were so dear to his heart.

Members and friends of the National Farm School, I shall not prolong this report. I have probably taken already more of your time than I should, and yet have not said all I might. It is a serious work we are doing here, a grander, a nobler, a more historic work than many of us realize as yet. This institution is but in its infancy. When these little memorial trees around us, that are annually planted on these grounds on Arbor Day by friends of the National Farm School, or in memory of friends of the school, shall stand in the pride and glory of their vigor, and shall spread their shade and dispense their invigorating fragrance far and wide, an appreciative posterity will speak of us as benefactors, as men and women who builded wiser than even they themselves knew, whose labor deserved to be remembered, and whose memory deserves to be blessed.

JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF.



IDA M. BLOCK MEMORIAL CHAPEL.



ZADOK M. EISNER CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

LIVE STOCK ON FARM AT PRESENT.

Milch Cows,	13	Chickens,	250
Bulls,	2	Ducks,	9
Calves,	5	Pigeons,	100
Hogs and Pigs,	15	Sheep,	21
Horses,	6		

All stock are of good strains and well bred.

The following is the data regarding students during the past year between October 1st, 1900, and October 1st, 1901:

8 Graduates.

6 Seniors.

2 Juniors.

6 Sophomores.

7 Freshmen are now in attendance. 11 are eligible to admission and will arrive at the institution within 10 days. Other applicants are taking the entrance examination and the new class will contain probably 15 to 20 new members. Two students have been dismissed.

Since the last annual meeting Mr. Max Schoenfeld signed the deed of trust relating to The Flora Schoenfeld Memorial Farms and paid over the sum of \$10,000 therein mentioned. The carrying into effect of the terms of the trust has given us very serious concern, but we have not yet been able to make the investment contemplated by Mr. Schoenfeld. The intention of the donor as expressed in the terms of the trust is that the money shall be invested in two farms in the vicinity of the City of Philadelphia, so as to enable the tenants to readily take their products to the market. These farms were to be leased successively to graduates of our institution at low rentals, so as to permit these graduates to take what might be called a practical post-graduate course under the supervision of our instructors. It would have been impossible to place any of our graduates upon such farms immediately after the commencement. Summer is harvesting time and not the time for a new tenant to move upon a farm. Other practical difficulties presented themselves, and it was deemed wise to have all of our graduates obtain employment at wages. Mr. Branson has given much time and labor in the investigation of properties that have been offered for sale. While favorable consideration has been given to a number of pieces of land that may be regarded as desirable farming property, yet the locations were such that their being purchased for this trust would not have carried out the intention of Mr. Schoenfeld. We hope after we shall have succeeded in securing the farms in the proper locality, to place two of our graduates thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

ADOLPH EICHHOLZ, Chairman,
I. H. SILVERMAN,
SIDNEY ALOE,
MORRIS KAUFMAN,
JAS. L. BRANSON,
JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF.

*Executive
Committee.*

Report of the Dean.

The annual report differs this year from previous reports, inasmuch as the institution has but recently graduated its first class of eight in number, who are now engaged in their chosen profession, and who are holding what, for young men, are good positions. While some are engaged in more or less of actual manual labor, we should recognize this with favor rather than disfavor, because the ability of the employee to prove to the employer that he is competent to do the manual labor as well as the mental work required in agriculture, places the young man on the proper road to advancement. Four years of work for a bright young fellow at the National Farm School is none too long a time to prepare him for his life work. Coming as he does from urban pursuits, he must necessarily acquire the first principles of agriculture and apply them in the field. Mere book farming has always proven a failure and always will. The United States Department of Agriculture has been quick to recognize the importance of a thorough grounding in manual work and starts her student aids in the field, advancing them as they prove themselves capable. It is not for the training of mere farm hands that the curriculum of the National Farm School is intended, but it does plan to teach the students how best to perform manual labor in order that they may understand actual farm work, so that when they become managers of one or more branches of farm work they will be the better able to direct intelligently the smallest detail, and for such men as these, need I tell you, there is always a growing demand.

Graduates of agricultural schools who have been taught not only to think but to do are in constant demand.

In reviewing the work done in the various departments during the past year we are pleased to note progress. In the Farm department the following is the acreage of the various crops grown:

Corn, 21 acres; wheat, 20 acres; oats, 6 acres; rye, 1 acre; potatoes, 7 acres; sorghum, 5 acres; hay (timothy meadow), 6 acres; beets, 1 acre; rape, 1½ acres; pasture, 10 acres; clover, 3 acres; soiling crops, 5 acres; turnips, ⅓ acre.

The bulk of these crops has been or will be consumed by the institution. Mixed farming is practiced not only for the benefit of instruction, but such a system is the one suited to general agricultural conditions in the United States. A number of plots of field crops, such as soy beans, cow peas, alfalfa, etc., were planted during the past year to acquaint students with the growth of crops raised in abundance elsewhere in this country.

The live stock branch of our work has been augmented by the addition of a herd of sheep. Our dairy still continues to turn out products of high grade, and in this connection it might be well to note the national recognition we have received by the American Guernsey Breeders' Association of the United States to conduct the advanced Herd Registry Test for the eastern section of the State of Pennsylvania, such work usually being done by the State Experimental Stations. Thus far such tests have been made by advanced students under the direction of the department.

Our work along horticultural lines has shown an increase in instruction in botany, floriculture and vegetable gardening over previous years. The operations in the Theresa Loeb Memorial Rose house have not only brought

a fund of information to the student, but a revenue to the department from the sale of cut flowers. The vegetable garden has supplied the tables of the School with all vegetables used. The nursery, small fruit and orchard plots have furnished interesting material for class and field study. The following comprises the acreage devoted to horticultural field work:

Orchards, 4 acres; truck garden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; small fruit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres; peach orchard, 1 acre.

Our instruction in chemistry is divided into two divisions:

First.—Pure Chemistry, conducted by our resident instructor.

Second.—Agricultural Chemistry, or the chemistry of soils, plants, dairy products, feeds, etc. During the past year the work was conducted by the assistant chemist of the Iowa State College.

In the general department sufficient mathematics, English, literature and such supplementary studies are taken as are deemed sufficient to sustain both scientific and practical agriculture.

The instruction given in class-room work takes up the study of those sciences which are applied to agriculture, improved methods used in operations of farming, uses of farm machinery, management of crops, care of cattle, etc., all instruction being paralleled, wherever possible, with actual farm work.

The practical work being done by the School is emphasized by the following extract taken from the address of Prof. Charles T. Harrison, of the Bureau of Road Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., before the National Good Roads Convention recently held in Chicago. He said:

"Coincident with this work was that done at the National Farm School, at Doylestown, Pa., started by my father and finished by me, where the students actually worked on the sample road as part of their instruction. During the summer, to test their proficiency in road construction, a road was projected running through a stretch of woodland and across a meadow; much of the preliminary and all of the other work was done by the students, who were changed about on the work at the pleasure of the expert in charge.

"As a result of the practical teaching at this school several of the young men proved themselves capable of acting as foremen of any part of the work, and with but little practice could take their place as superintendents of construction. It is this practical work that counts.

"Months of study, reading reports of work done by others, or watching methods of construction will not give the result that a shorter time spent in actual work will."

It is gratifying to have such reports come to us from those high in authority. And while good work is being done at our School, there is still room for development along all lines.

The needs of the various departments are many. As the institution increases in attendance the plant requires corresponding enlargement.

In order to teach agriculture in its many phases, much illustrative material is required; this would be greatly helped by the enlargement of our dairy, the addition of a manual training department, where the use of the several tools could be taught and the general development of the grounds.

Let us hope that our wishes for a healthy growth may be realized.

E. E. FAVILLE, Dean.

Address by Professor Henry Leffman,

Delivered at the Annual Meeting.

Some words of explanation may be due to many of those present who wonder why I am asked to speak at a farm meeting. I fear it is generally supposed that, being a confirmed city man, I have no more knowledge of agriculture than to think that turnips grow in trees and that the horseradish is some kind of farm animal. As a matter of fact, I have long been interested in the scientific phases of agriculture and have been one of the honorary members of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture almost since its organization, over twenty-five years ago. In the earlier days of this membership I was an active participant, attending Farmers' Institutes in various parts of this State. Of late years the State Board has become less active, owing to the overshadowing influence of the Department of Agriculture.

Agriculture is the foundation of civilization. Mankind cannot progress from the savage state until a fixed abode is adopted; a nomadic tribe will always be in a low developmental stage. Land is the only source of true wealth, as it is the only natural monopoly. The planting and rearing of crops involves skill and discipline, as well as labor, and brings about an observance of the relations of seasons. The seed-time and harvests are important periods, and hence, as your religious teachers will tell you, some of the most important church feasts are agricultural in origin. It is not uninteresting to note that although the work of this and other agricultural educational institutions is carried on almost exclusively by and for men, yet there is good reason to believe that to woman belongs much of the credit of the most ancient progress in this direction. In the more savage state of man the males were busy with the chase for food or in war for the defence of the family, and the domestic duties devolved on the weaker sex. It was woman's feeble attempts to cultivate the soil and raise grain that led to a change from a wandering to a stationary life; the sowed seed must be watched until it is harvested. It was woman's efforts to weave and spin that led to a substitution of cloth for skins as garments, and it is probable that the first rude pottery, the beginning of decorative art, was shaped by her hands.

Many persons are inclined to look with doubt upon the value of the work of such institutions as this, thinking that agriculture, being merely a rude art, dependent on natural conditions, may be carried out with success without the aid of books or professors. The truth is that the highest success in the growing of crops or the rearing of animals is attained only by the most careful study, and it would take hours to recount the practical advantages that have already resulted from the scientific studies of the last fifty years. The inquiries have been pursued with great zeal in the United States, which, in addition to its Central Bureau of Agriculture, has public and private experimental farms dotted over its wide area. It was said many years ago by an Englishman that it was a commendable act if any one made two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, but scientific agriculture has not done this; it has done more, it has made the one blade of grass grow larger and better and produce a larger yield.

A very important field of inquiry has been the study of the disease of plants and animals. Vast sums of money have been lost and much suffering caused, as well as danger to human beings by some of these diseases, and

beneficent results have followed from the scientific inquiries of recent years. A further important phase is the determination of the adaptability of various parts of the country to the cultivation of new plants. Among the works in this line are the proposed cultivation of the tea-plant in the South, the successful introduction of fig culture in California and date culture in the Southwest. To those who are most susceptible to the materialistic argument, it will be simply necessary to point out the great pecuniary value of these enterprises. The questions of irrigation and forestry are also of great moment. There are many millions of acres of land in this country on which no material amount of rain ever falls, and the study of the methods of bringing this into cultivation is of the greatest practical moment.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS.

Resolutions unanimously passed at the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at The National Farm School, Doylestown, near Philadelphia, on July 4th, 1901, introduced by Rabbi Joseph Stoltz, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, we, members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, have this day enjoyed the hearty and generous hospitality of the Directors of the National Farm School; and

WHEREAS, it has been our privilege and rare pleasure to inspect, at close range, the beautiful farm and its splendid equipment, and to see for ourselves how thoroughly the scientific course of study is carried out both theoretically and practically; therefore be it

Resolved, that we extend to the Directors of the School our thanks for the hospitable reception granted us, and our congratulations upon the remarkable results achieved in so short a time, and further be it

Resolved, that we extend our congratulations to the Founder of the School, our colleague, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, for the practical success which has attended his self-sacrificing labors, his untiring zeal and unflagging enthusiasm; and, while we endorse the wise purpose and far reaching philanthropic scope of this undertaking, be it further

Resolved, that in our annual Succoth Sermons we endeavor to interest our respective congregations in the national character of this institution, and plead for the more generous cooperation and larger support it so richly deserves from every Jewish community in the land.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

JUNE 26th, 1901.

Wednesday was the day of days at the National Farm School. The day was clear, and over 600 friends of the institution came out to participate in the graduating exercises of the first class to finish its course at the school. The feature that added the largest degree of interest to the proceedings was the fact that the baccalaureate address was to be delivered by a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson.

The Secretary was escorted by a committee of about fifty well-known Philadelphia citizens, to the Reading Depot, where they boarded a special train, arriving at the Farm School at 2 o'clock. Here they were met by a reception committee, which included the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, James L. Branson, W. Atlee Burpee and Professor E. E. Faville. The students of the school, lined up on either side of the road leading from the station to the gaily decorated stand in the grove, where the exercises were held, stood at salute while the guests and escort passed to the stand.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph McElrey, of Trainer. After an introductory address by the President, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States was introduced and delivered the Baccalaureate Oration.

ORATION BY HON. JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture, U. S. A.

There is peculiar interest to all lovers of industrial education in the efforts being made at Doylestown to prepare young men of Jewish blood for farm management. The wisdom of it requires no argument; it is as appropriate that those who produce from the soil should learn about the soil and its relation to the plant, and the relations of the plant to the animal, as it is necessary to train the professional for his specialty. We have reached the time in cropping and animal husbandry when it is generally recognized that the best results are had by those who have observed most and inquired farthest. You have begun in the right way, at the right end. You are teaching young men concerning the soil while they handle it and experiment with it; concerning the plant by studying it in the field and forest, conservatory and lawn, under the microscope as well as with the naked eye, what the world has learned of it and something new that you have found out; and you find the studying as edifying and engrossing, as broadening and developing, as dead languages or living languages; that the study of the plant is quite as instructive as the history of the

king, and far more useful; that the future farmer is far more interested in knowing something of grasses than a great deal about the Roman empire; that Lawes and Gilbert have done more for him than any Greek author; that Hellriegel's works with legumes are worth infinitely more to him than anything beside done by any European; that the student of plant life only knows that research into it in our day has done more for the comfort of mankind than all that was known previous to its drawing. He has some conception of the influence of its study upon our export of \$610,851,940 worth of vegetable matter during the last fiscal year—the surplus from our fields; and he, only, can intelligently apprehend the effect upon economic production in the future of the present scientific inquiry along these lines.

You are teaching animal husbandry with animals as object lessons. You study the development of the several kinds of domestic animals as far as history tells it; the influence of food, climate and habit upon them; the breeding, rearing and uses; and how to feed them economically for growth, work or product. Our people just now complain of the high prices of meats, a class of foods more freely used by Americans than by any other nation. The dealer is blamed, but the student of plants and animals learns that the wild grasses west of the Missouri are being destroyed to such an extent by injudicious grazing that some states produce less than half of the meats they did ten years ago; that this process is continuous, and that the meats of the people must come more and more, in the future, from the humid sections of our country, through more scientific animal husbandry.

I am delighted to find the children of Israel doing this work in the sensible and thorough manner in which they do everything they undertake, and without help from federal or state sources. It will have a reflex influence on federal and state institutions that are in some instances doing just as little along these lines as they can do, without losing their federal and state benefactions. You educate along these lines because it brings your people back to contact with the soil, the plant and the animal; to contact with Nature and the God of Nature—relations so intimate and so prominent in the history of your race.

The Patriarchs were great flockmasters; their history should be studied carefully by the student of animal husbandry. Moses, the lawgiver, kept the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, in the wilderness while he was being prepared for his life work. David, the sweet singer of Israel, was a shepherd when he was sent with loaves and cheeses to his brothers in Saul's army. Joseph understood irrigation and the effect of moisture on growing crops; Daniel knew the value of the legume in his food ration, and conducted the first feeding experiment of which we have any record. There is no book in print, of which I have any knowledge, that gives so many hints to the farmer about his business as the Bible. Every student of agriculture should be entirely familiar with it; its intensive and forcible styles are quite as desirable as any he is likely to acquire elsewhere.

This beneficence is one of the very few in our land, or in any land, where philanthropists give money to educate the young farmer. Wealthy men are giving for education in all other imaginable lines, for which we must not withhold our admiration. The Republic will not live if we do not educate. The difference between an educated and an ignorant citizenship is becoming more apparent every year as our country moves to the front in all her undertakings at home and abroad. The necessity for education in the field of production has not been impressed upon those who give toward the elevation of

the masses, although manufactures and commerce both depend upon agriculture. The educated men of our country do not comprehend the value of scientific knowledge to the farmer, and with few exceptions are hostile or entirely indifferent regarding its acquirement.

The Jew is a thoroughbred, with a history running back to the time when Abraham dwelt in Ur of the Chaldees, and has a pedigree compared with which modern family trees are bramble bushes. He can look back over the centuries and note the effect of occupation on his race. Other races concede his mental acuteness to determine what is good for his people. He has been denied the privilege of owning the soil by many shortsighted governments, but "his love of the soil is deathless," to use the expression of one of the founders of this institution. He desires to restore the physical vigor of the race where it requires it, by returning to the early vocation of its founders. It is wisely resolved that young men be educated in the sciences and arts relating to agriculture, and money is contributed for that purpose by far-seeing and goodhearted men and women. No investment ever made by a people will pay like this one, and that is a venturesome saying in this presence. If there is to be a movement of your people toward the soil, then it will be well to study the soil. I can not get a soil physicist by advertising for him, because our systems of education do not teach concerning soils. I can not get a plant pathologist by advertising, for our systems of education do not teach along these lines. I can not get a physiological chemist for plants by advertising, because none are educated in the great institutions to which people leave their benefactions. These are illustrations of the neglect of the education of the producers—one-half of our people! If you resolve to educate along these lines, you will do it thoroughly, as your people do everything they set about.

At no time in the world's history have the plant and the animal had as much attention as they are now getting in our country. All the states and territories are doing something toward a better knowledge of these two great factors in civilization. There is some duplication of work, but each College and Experiment Station is working along independent lines with a view to solving problems affecting the people of its locality. The people of the several states and territories are becoming more interested in the work of research being conducted in their interest. The Department of Agriculture is co-operating with most of them in the specialties in which they are severally interested, and aims to do work that is beyond the reach of the individual institution, or help where assistance is most needed in local undertakings. The local colleges and stations are gradually securing a better class of teachers and experimenters, with more complete facilities and staffs to teach and conduct inquiry. Better salaries are being paid as the institutions compete for the best equipped scientists. The universities and colleges of our land and of other lands have not been educating with regard to soils, plants and animals, and some of the universities receiving federal monies for this education have partially failed to devote the means so provided to teaching the sciences relating to production. The people are anxious to have the young farmer educated toward his life work, the legislatures are liberal, in many cases, in giving money; but some boards of control and old-fashioned faculties are not enthusiastic in this work. The American people, realizing agriculture as the source of national growth, earnestly desire the education of the producers, and the wonder grows, why institutions, designed to do this work, have turned their energies in other directions, and either fail entirely to provide for this

work or conduct it in such a manner that it is not attractive to those who desire it. On the other hand, many colleges are vigorously meeting all reasonable requirements along educational lines, have well rounded faculties, and are graduating classes well prepared to continue study and to attack the problems that so vitally interest producers.

The struggles going on between the farmers of many of our states and the boards of control are quite earnest, resulting generally in the farmers having their work done either in separate colleges or through more generous divisions of university funds. The education of the farmer is made the excuse for getting many appropriations that are promptly diverted to the education of more lawyers, doctors, dentists and the like. This practice is conducted with as straight faces and as much conscience as men assume when they smuggle goods into our country from foreign lands. But progress is being made. The farmers of the country are getting publications of original research that interest and instruct them, from quite a number of well conducted experiment stations, and many agricultural colleges are giving the country well equipped graduates.

Why should young farmers be educated in the sciences and practices relating to their life work? Is agriculture of sufficient importance to justify the institution of schools and colleges to prepare those who live by it to conduct its operations with the highest intelligence, or, is it enough to have a farmer taught the everyday methods by which soils are handled, crops are cultivated, harvested and stored, and animals are bred and fed?

Our agricultural exports for the fiscal year of 1900 were \$844,616,530, which is 61.62 per cent. of the whole. Half of the people of the country are directly engaged in producing the articles exported. Of the other exports the forests furnished 3.81 per cent., the mines 2.76 per cent., the fisheries .46 per cent., miscellaneous .34 per cent., and domestic manufactures 31.01 per cent. Our oil exports are included in manufactures, amounting to \$68,247,588. This briefly shows the position agriculture occupies in our foreign commerce. It has supplied the home demand, and maintains its place as our leading export. Consider the grand productions of these two sources of national wealth, the plant and the animal and the money they bring to the United States after supplying home necessities. They carry abundance to the individual homes of our producers, and fill the national treasury to overflowing. They give plenty of cheap food to our people, enabling our manufacturers to make goods cheaply for home consumption and some to send abroad.

Animal husbandry is neglected at many of our agricultural colleges. The monies intended by Congress to be used in giving instruction in the sciences relating to animals and plants are diverted to other uses. Instruction can not be given about animals without animals as object lessons. The student can not be taught the difference between a road horse and a draught horse, a fine woolled sheep and a mutton sheep, a dairy cow and a beef cow, a lard hog and a bacon hog, unless the animals are present where the instruction is given, and can be brought into the class room to illustrate subjects under discussion; nor can the pasture be studied without the pasture, nor cultivation and its effects without the crop and the cultivation; nor the curing of forage crops without the crops, nor harvesting without the harvester, nor feeding without the feeding of the animal, nor the change that takes place in the manure heap without experimentation with manures. The sciences that relate to each of these farm operations are not mastered without actual contact with them, and years in college are required to become master of them.

Three articles make up the bulk of our agricultural exports. Animal matter amounts to \$233,764,590; breadstuffs to \$262,744,078, and cotton to \$242,-988,978, a total of \$739,497,646. The total export of vegetable matter is \$610,-851,940. So you see the large sums we get from foreign countries originate with the plant and the animal.

We buy from foreign countries about half as much agricultural produce as we sell—\$420,139,288 worth during 1900, the products of plants and animals, all of which can now be produced under our flag and most of it within the United States. The education of the young farmer in soil, plant and animal directions will contribute promptly to this end. Sugar is the heaviest import. We will, within a few years, produce all the sugar we use within the United States, or, when our farmers realize that the by-product of the beet sugar mill is as valuable to the dairy cow as the entire beet. The young farmer needs lessons in nutrition to understand this. Sugar is not necessary to the dairy cow in this connection, she gets all the carbonaceous matter she requires in her other fodders. She needs what is left after the sugar is extracted. Sugar and butter come from the atmosphere, and they are the things to sell without exhausting the farm. Over forty factories will be making sugar from beets in the United States this fall; and others will be built in many states. No other crop is so profitable. We shall not grow coffee in the United States, but we will teach the brown men of our island possessions how to grow it more successfully than it is now being done anywhere. The graduates of agricultural colleges like this will find employment in this work. We shall grow our tea within the United States within a few years. Experiments being conducted at Pinehurst (Summerville) South Carolina, give assurances of it. The two tons made last year satisfied capitalists so fully that tea-growing is being undertaken as a commercial enterprise. Our rubber, spices, etc., will be grown in the tropics. We will teach the people of the island groups lately acquired to grow what we can not raise within the United States. There will always be a large sum sent there for what we can not produce here. This will enable them to buy from us what they can not grow in the islands, but for intelligent production in those islands, we must send educators to them, so that they may be lifted above the competition of other islanders. Sumatra has been growing a superior tobacco wrapper for many years. Last year the Department of Agriculture sent to the Paris Exposition American-grown Sumatra leaf that took the gold medal over that grown in Sumatra. Cubans came to Florida to grow tobaccos there after the manner of growing them in Cuba. Within two years the Americans took premiums over them.

We sold over twenty-nine million dollars' worth of tobacco in 1900, but we bought over thirteen million dollars' worth. We bought high-priced tobacco, such as is not grown in our country, in amounts sufficient to meet home demands. Efforts are being made to understand the underlying principles that control the growing and curing of these high-priced tobaccos, and to learn what influences operate to produce them. Once we understand these principles, we shall buy no more from abroad, but rather increase our sales. Scientists of complex education are required to carry on these investigations; they should be plant physiologists with chemical training. Our work in Florida and Connecticut will result in producing wrapper tobacco at home, while experiments are now being carried on in your state and others with a view to the production of a superior filler that will take the place of much of the imports from Cuba. This work is being done by our Soils Division,

where men are educated for the work who have graduated at the agricultural colleges. The Department of Agriculture calls for such graduates from all the states where education is given along agricultural, scientific lines, and gives them special instruction preparatory to helping the producers in the fields. We have what there is of the Washington University you read about in the newspapers, and it is growing very rapidly. Classes in soils, plant industry, forestry, etc., are organized regularly, while other scientific divisions have their students at work. We are helping the man who works in the field and farm laboratory with his coat off.

The new education for the farmer teaches observation and trains towards experimentation. It is as comprehensive as the universe; it inquires into every created thing; it lays all science under tribute; it is interested in every fact of history, whether it be the pedigree of a royal family or the crop report of an Oxford bailiff in the fourteenth century; it takes note of the discoveries of the pathologist who finds new remedies for the ills of mankind, that it may minister to the animal; it studies the rains that go up by the hills and go down by the valleys; it heralds the movements of the cyclones and makes plain the life-history of the microbe. It comprehends the mold in the cellar and the breeding of the war-horse; it concerns itself with decomposition in the manure heap and conflagration in the forest: it experiments with vegetable growth possible in Alaska with its long winter and in Florida with its perpetual summer; it suits plants to the sand dunes and alkali plains, and cross-breeds grains for the corn and grass latitudes; it watches the descent of free nitrogen from the atmosphere to the soil through the legume and its bacteriological copartner, and then into plant food through nitrification; it makes plain the laws of sanitation and is wrestling with the laws of nutrition.

The student of these sciences will not be as strong in literary directions as students of literary institutions, but he will be better equipped than those who make no special studies of anything. Agricultural libraries are becoming quite extensive and contain much that is entertaining as well as instructive. The duty incumbent upon each state that gets an endowment from the federal government is to provide education for the young farmer along the lines of his life work, who would not attend a literary college, and to make that education so attractive that young farmers will go after it.

By careful systematic breeding the Department is striving to increase the production of crops, secure better varieties and varieties adapted to certain soils. The economic results of plant improvement are already enormous in the aggregate. In ten years the Minnesota Experiment Station produced by careful breeding a wheat which yielded five bushels per acre more than the best variety generally grown in that State. Five bushels per acre increase would add to the world's supply of wheat 625,000,000 bushels annually. Even one bushel per acre increase would still give 125,000,000 bushels increase in the world's crop. The possibilities of increasing the yield five bushels per acre are certainly within reach, judging from the results already obtained. It is the aim of the Department to emphasize work of this nature until this ideal figure is reached and our average production approaches more nearly that of England which is now estimated at thirty bushels per acre, while in the United States the average production is below fifteen bushels per acre. The same is true of our corn production. In Texas the average yield is said to be only eight bushels per acre, and this by a few years of careful selection could doubtless be doubled. In oranges we are working to produce more hardy sorts and encouraging results have already been obtained. In pineapples we

have produced several sorts of high quality which are being propagated for distribution. In all agricultural and horticultural crops results of the greatest importance await the attention of the careful breeder, and we intend to push this work as rapidly as possible.

The great problem before the American cotton grower is not to extend the acreage but to decrease the cost of production and improve the grade of the product. In order to aid the grower in this direction the Department has experiments under way with a view to producing select strains of the standard sorts which will be more productive. There is a demand for a cotton of intermediate grade between the ordinary Sea Island and Upland now grown in this country and the Department is attempting to produce varieties of this grade by hybridizing these two sorts. Many very promising hybrids have been produced which are now being tested. There is a lack of cotton of this grade and any improvement in this direction will be of great value to the southern farmers.

"Cotton wilt," which the Department has found to be a fungous disease of the roots, is becoming widespread and threatens to destroy the cotton industry. We have found that certain plants resist the disease, and by selecting seed from such plants we have produced a strain which holds up well in badly infected fields, resisting the disease to a wonderful extent. The value of this discovery can hardly be overestimated, as it places within reach of the planter the means of securing at slight expense strains which will resist the disease. We have also found that certain varieties now but little grown are almost entirely immune to the disease.

Coupled with the breeding and improvement of our crops as they are now grown, the Department has been actively engaged in improving our industries by importing the best sort grown in foreign countries. We are importing wheat, cotton, corn, apples, peaches, vegetables, nuts, grasses legumes, in fact, everything which our trained agricultural explorers consider to be promising for growth in the United States or any other tropical possessions. This line of work has furnished many striking successes in the short time it has been under way.

The importation and establishment of the fig insect is an accomplished fact. The introduction of this insect renders the cultivation of the Smyrna fig possible in this country. Our annual imports of Smyrna figs are worth, at the ports of entry, about one million dollars and it is hoped that this amount can be added to the annual income of the producers of this country.

Last year the United States imported from Egypt about \$6,500,000 worth of Egyptian cotton, exporting of our own cottons about 9,000,000 bales. The Egyptian cotton fills a special market with which none of our cottons now grown compete. With our great extent of territory we should be able to grow this cotton on our own plantations. The Department has made a special feature of securing and testing the best known Egyptian varieties and the results obtained indicate that we will be able to produce an Egyptian cotton as good, or better, than the imported article, which commands a price from three to eight cents per pound higher than our ordinary Upland sorts. One manufacturer has made a test of the American grown Egyptian cotton and pronounces it better than the imported product. It remains now to find by experiment where it can be grown most successfully.

Among the importations of great interest to the eastern United States including the wheat regions of Pennsylvania, are certain of the best varieties of Hungarian wheats which produce a flour superior to that of our own wheats

in this section, the flour selling commonly for a dollar more, per barrel, in the Liverpool markets. From preliminary tests it would seem that we may be able to successfully grow these Hungarian wheats here. We should aim to produce the very best of every product.

Fifteen million pounds of macaroni are annually imported into this country, which sells at a much higher price per pound than domestic made macaroni. The reason is that the best macaroni is made from durum or true macaroni wheats, while our own macaroni has been made from ordinary bread wheats. Investigations made by the Department show that macaroni wheats can be very successfully grown in this country. Our factories are now being interested in the matter and are already demanding the wheat. Practically all that can be raised this year is now contracted for and there is a good market for several million bushels, if raised next year. The foreign demand is great but is now principally supplied from Russia. Yet the small amount raised here is admitted to be as good as the Russian. We will raise from 75,000 to 100,000 bushels this harvest, but there is a market now for fifty times that quantity. These wheats flourish in the driest portions of the Great Plains and are especially fine when grown in North and South Dakota. Three million bushels or more of Goose wheat, a macaroni variety, were shipped from Canada last year, and yet the Canadian product is known by examination to be inferior to wheat of this kind grown in our Great Plains region. These wheats are not only extremely resistant to drouth but must be grown in arid regions to produce the best results.

It is impossible to obtain known varieties of bread wheat that will resist rust. But the Department is now crossing certain good bread wheats with varieties of other groups and thereby producing new varieties that will resist rust and at the same time be excellent kinds in other regards. In the same way non-shattering varieties are being made for the Palouse region, earlier varieties for the middle Great Plains, and varieties that are more productive, etc. All these qualities are even now being brought out in the work thus far done. There are striking instances in which the remarkable earliness of Japanese sorts is preserved and yet their tendency to smut is overcome by crossing with Turkestan varieties.

A very important work in our plant introduction is the establishment of hardier winter wheats from Russia. Varieties from east and south Russia already tried in northern Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa have in many cases survived the winter when other varieties failed. By further work of this kind it is expected to extend the winter wheat area much farther northward and thus increase the yield 3 to 5 bushels per acre, and escape various diseases. The gain obtained in this way already, by the use of Russian varieties, is very great. They are not only hardier in winter but also resist drouth to a great degree. Moreover, they produce flour of the very best grades. Last year the flour from these wheats (including the so-called Turkey of Kansas) was absolutely the best in the United States, and the yield of the wheat was remarkable. It bids fair now to be the same this year. These Russian wheats have practically effected a revolution in wheat growing in the Great Plains.

A marked improvement in the rice industry has been made by the introduction of Japanese rice into Louisiana and Texas. The Honduras rice, previously grown deteriorated quickly in quality and broke badly in milling. The new Japanese rice has a shorter harder grain and does not break, and has thus increased the demand for rice so much that it has been impossible to supply all orders for it. At the same time the yield per acre averages twenty-five per cent. higher than formerly.

The Department is conducting experiments on various forage crops which are of great importance to the entire country. Attempts have been made in certain portions of Europe to prevent the importation of American red clover seed on the ground that the crop is inferior to that produced from European seed. The Department has been making experiments to test the validity of the claim, and these show that in the great clover area of the north-eastern United States a decidedly larger crop is produced from American grown than from European grown seed, and that for American clover growers American grown seed is superior. We are importing Alexandrian clover, Turkestan alfalfa, smooth brome grass, etc., and striving in every way to improve the forage crops of the country. The smooth brome grass imported from Russia by the Department, owing to its remarkable drouth-resistant qualities has proved to be a most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. In the arid west and southwest it is proving a god-send.

One of the most difficult problems before the American farmer is the successful marketing of his products. The Department is making efforts to bring the grower and manufacturer in closer touch. Cases have been reported to the Department where certain crops of wheat and cotton have been almost wasted because no market could be found for them. This has been the case to some extent with American grown Egyptian cottons and macaroni wheats. It is our desire to show that good products of this sort can be grown and to induce the manufacturer to recognize this and purchase the American grown product. In the case of our fruits, the export trade of both the fresh and preserved product is increasing, now amounting to from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually. The greatest obstacle to the increase of our exports of fruits is the uncertainty as to the condition of the fruit when it reaches foreign markets. An extensive investigation is about to be made by the Department of the whole question of fruit harvesting and marketing, including the application of refrigeration to fruit storage both in the warehouse and while in transit, and it is hoped that much light will be shed on the causes that operate to the injury of the fruit in transit, from the orchard to the consumer, and the best means of counteracting such injury. Such investigation cannot fail to be of great value to the extensive fruit industries of this country. Wheat and corn frequently deteriorate in export shipments and special investigations of the causes of such deterioration has been especially authorized by Congress.

The American will cut a wide swath in the world's affairs in coming years, along all lines of human effort, intellectual and material, at home and abroad. The best blood of all lands is in combination here to furnish him forth. His composition is superior, every way, to any unit in the man. The sons of Jacob, a unique factor, give us an object lesson in commercial acuteness and financial enterprise. I welcome them to the field where the trees wave, the grasses grow, the birds sing, and the flowers bloom. I invite them from the distracting haunts of man in the city to the pasture where the thoroughbred colt courses about its dam, where improved cattle ruminate in the shade, and the mothers of the fleece rear the emblems of innocence in peace and safety, by the green pastures and the still waters. He will impress himself there as he has in all other avenues of effort. This promising beginning at Doylestown is like the "handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains, the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon."

Fruits of the First Graduating Class.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF TWO OF THE RECENT GRADUATES

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 19th, 1901.

REV. DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF,

My Dear Doctor:

..... Your Farm School boys are doing very well indeed. Morris Lebowitz, who commenced work on the 1st of November, is as good and desirable a young man as Sam Kolinsky; both of them are filling their places very satisfactorily, and because of their peculiar adaptability, their sobriety and conscientious attention to their duties, have relieved me of a great deal of anxiety and have made my farming experience far more satisfactory and pleasant than it has ever been before. It is rather a source of regret that a greater number of our co-religionists have as yet not acquired that love of nature which induces so many of our gentile friends to find in spring and summer pleasure and recreation on the farm and in the country rather than on the front porches of fashionable resorts where many of them are but tolerated. These changes will come gradually to our people and then you will find enthusiastic supporters where now you receive but fainthearted encouragement. You work in the right direction, but the task of the pioneer is always a hard one,

.....
I. W. BERNHEIM.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5th, 1901.

REV. DR. JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF,

DEAR SIR:

Your favor of the 4th inst. is received, acknowledging receipt of the small subscription that I made to the National Farm School. This subscription was made in the full belief that the National Farm School is a valuable adjunct to our industrial affairs, and that the work being done there was of a satisfactory and commendable character. This I learned from the Secretary of Agriculture when he was in Philadelphia a few days ago. Naturally our conversation turned towards the country, and finally centred in Bucks County, which is my native place, and from there drifted to the locality of Doylestown, where your school is located. From the Secretary I learned that you were doing a most valuable work, and one which could not help being effective on agricultural lines, training a large number of young men to the love of farming, and rescuing them from the channels of want and misery.

My contribution was made with a full appreciation of all that your work implied, and I trust that the good that I feel that is being accomplished there is being daily realized by all who are so closely connected with it.

Yours Truly,

T. C. SEARCH.

SUFFIELD, CONN., January 2d, 1902.

RABBI JOS. KRAUSKOPF, D. D.,

Esteemed Sir:

"Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to me from the Chief of the Bureau of Soils, of the Agricultural Department, Washington. . . . I know that the sentence 'It affords me pleasure to enclose you a promotion as a recognition of the very efficient service which you have rendered us in the past,' will please you as much as it pleases me.

The promotion is from \$480 to \$840 per annum, beginning from February 1st, 1902. I believe this generous promotion is to a great extent due to the interest the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, takes in the National Farm School. Greater responsibility is accompanied with a higher salary. I will continue to discharge my duties faithfully, for the sake of the National Farm School as well as my own.

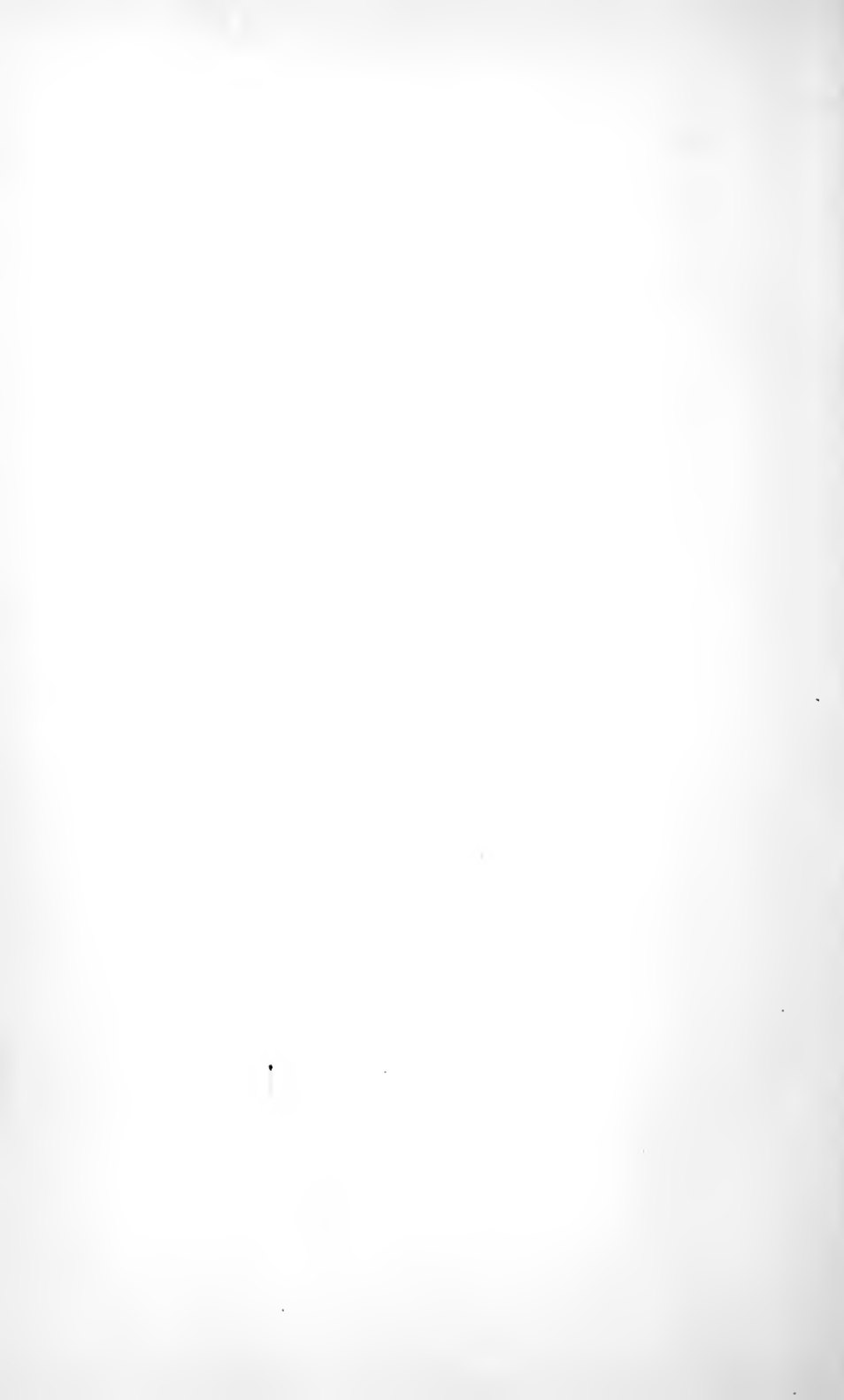
Harry Weinberg has hardly been long enough in the service to be advanced. He has been here but two months, but his promotion is sure to come within a short time, for he is making a very good impression." . . .

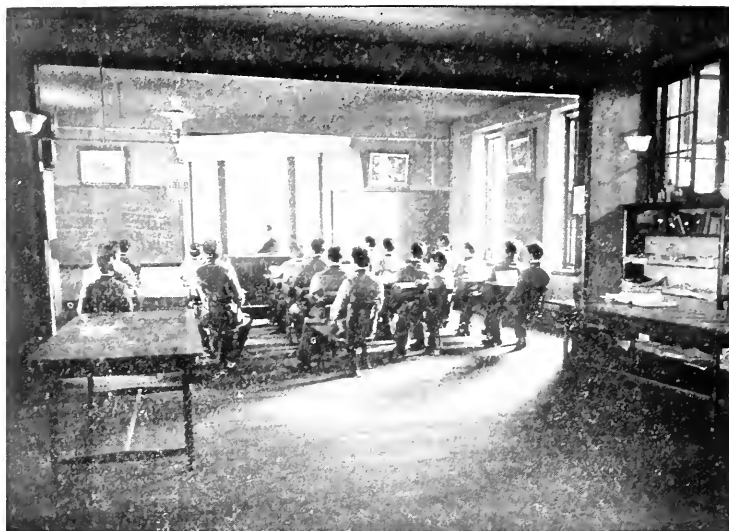
Respectfully Yours,

HARRY RICH.

The above is certainly a very satisfactory record for a young man not 20 years old and but six months in the field. Harry Rich came to us at the starting of the School, four and a half years ago, from the Jewish Orphan Asylum of New Orleans. The other graduates are doing comparatively as well, and we certainly have every reason to look forward to bright futures for such of our pupils who have the capacity and the will to succeed.

JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF.





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Philadelphia,

THE MEMBERS OF THE RECENT GRADUATING CLASS ARE FILLING POSITIONS
AS FOLLOWS:

Name.	Address.	Where Employed.	Position.	Proprietors, Owners or	Managers.
GEO. W. IBAUGH, . . .	Trenton, N. J.	"Woodland Farm,"	Assistant Superintendent	Wm. Burgess.
SAMUEL KOLINSKY, . .	Anchorage, Ky.	"Homewood,"	Manager.	I. W. Bernheim.
MORRIS LEBOWITZ, . .	Anchorage, Ky.	"Homewood,"	Assistant Manager.	I. W. Bernheim.
SOLOMON PIZER, . . .	Philadelphia.	"Ford Hook Farm,"	Assistant.	W. Atlee Burpee.
HARRY RICH,	Suffield, Conn.	Tobacco Experimenta- tion Plant, Suffield, Conn.	Assistant.	U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
L. M. SCHWARTZ, . . .	Moons, N. Y.	"Shaw Farms,"	In charge of Dairy.	Frank E. Shaw.
I. TENNENBAUM,	Lansdale, Pa.	"Orvilla Farm,"	In charge of Dairy.	Frank Howe, Jr.
HARRY WEINBERG, . .	Tariffville, Conn.	Tobacco Experimenta- tion Plant, Tariffville, Conn.	Assistant.	U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Names of Deceased for whom Memorial Trees were planted, April 1898 and 1899.

Michael Bash.
Sadie Bash.
Isaac Bedichimer.
Bernard Berman.
Edgar Bernstein.
Ida M. Block.
Mrs. James L. Branson.
S. K. Davidson.
Rebecca De Costa.
A. M. Feldman.
Simon Fleisher.
Lena Frohsin.
Marietta Grant.
Ethel Greenbaum.
Estelle Fleisher Hagedorn.
Sidney A. Heller.
Margaret A. Kaufman.

Linda Springer Langfeld.
Mrs. Isaac Lesem.
Samuel N. Levy.
Philip Lewin.
Aaron Lichten.
Emanuel Levy.
Theresa Loeb.
Mrs. M. Marquis.
Meyer Meyers.
Simon Nathan.
Mrs. A. L. Raff.
William S. Rayner.
Samson Simon.
William Singlerly.
Joseph J. Snellenburg.
Francis S. Teller.
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Tuch.

Friday, April 27th, 1900.

Rosa Bamberger.
Isaac R. Behal.
Joseph Berkowitz.
Lazarus Bernheimer.
Mrs. Louis Blumenthal.
Fannie Blumenthal.
Isaac Cohen.
Miriam Cortissoz.
Emil Friedman.
Adam Gimbel.
Fridolin Gimbel.
Selemen Gimbel.
Lillie Glaser.
Samuel Hexter.
Benno H. Heyman.
Lehman Hoffman.
Mrs. B. Hope.
Lewis Hutzler.
Isaac S. Isaacs.
Matilda Kaufman.
Fanny Kind.
Henry Kohn.
Mrs. Henry Kohn.
Jacob Lehbach.
Isaac Lesem.
Emanuel Lieberman.
Mrs. Fannie Loeb.
Leonard Loeb.
Moses Loeb.
Lottie Schwarz Loeb.
Arthur B. Leopold.

Marks Leopold.
Emma Trainer Mac El'Rey.
Jean A. Marks.
Joseph Marschuetz.
A. E. Massman.
Henrietta Massman.
S. E. Massman.
Sophia Meyer.
Caroline P. Nirdlinger.
Miriam Noar.
Mina Oppenheimer.
Cassie Theobald Pfaelzer.
Bella Oppenheimer Rosenberg.
Albert Schwarz.
Nannie Schwarz.
Barbara Silverman.
Isaac Snellenburg.
Mrs. Jacob Stern.
Leon Stern.
Lena Sternberger.
Bertha Techner.
Heyman Techner.
Rachel Traugott.
Mrs. Carrie Weil.
Samuel Weil.
Herman Wieder.
Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise.
Carrie Wolf.
Flora E. Wolf.
William P. Wolf.

April 1901.

Mannes M. Asch.
Hannah Asch.
Clara Binswanger.
Solomon Binswanger.
Samuel I. Bernheimer.
Joseph Bonnheim.
Horace C. Disston.
Benj. Einstein.
Evelina Einstein.
Mrs. Rosa Fulda.
Samuel Fulda.
Ferdinand Greenburg.
Emily Herrmann.

Clara F. Hinlein.
Benj. Kahn.
Henrietta S. Kahn.
Simon Kohn.
Samuel Lehman.
Mrs. Leonard Lewisohn.
Samuel Lewisohn.
Isaac Lyon.
Joseph Marks.
Theresa Marks.
Milton Mayers.
Simon S. Myers.
Mrs. Julia Miller.

Simon Netter.
Alex. Reinstine.
Elsie Reinstine.
Emma H. Rosenthal.
Aaron Schloss.
Mary Simpson.
Henry Simpson.
Caroline Smith.
Carrie Smith.
Isaac Smith.
Joseph R. Teller.
Solomon Thalheimer.
Rosa K. Weiler.

Endowment Fund.

Max Schoenfeld, Rohrschach, Switzerland. Fund to establish The Flora	
Schoenfeld Memorial Farm,	\$10,000.00
Income to September 1901,	300.10
Leonard Lewisohn, New York,	5,000.00
(Income to be applied to an annual Samuel Lewisohn Scholarship.)	
Income July 1st, 1900,	100.00
" January 1st, 1901,	100.00
" July 1st, 1901,	100.00

Memorial Buildings.

- I. Theresa Loeb Memorial Green House, in memory of Theresa Loeb, Ogontz, Pa., by her family.
 - II. Ida M. Block Memorial Chapel, in memory of Ida M. Block, Kansas City, Mo., by her husband and family.
 - III. Zadok Eisner Memorial Laboratory, in memory of Zadok Eisner, Philadelphia, Pa., by his wife.
 - IV. Rose Krauskopf Memorial Green House, in memory of Rose Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa., by her children.
 - V. Dairy, }
 - VI. Dairy Stable, } by Mr. and Mrs. Louis I. Aaron, Pittsburg, Pa.
-

Scholarships.

Joseph Bonnheim Memorial Fund, Sacramento, Cal.,	\$200.00
James L. Branson, Langhorne, Pa.,	200.00
Bertha Rayner Frank, Baltimore, Md.,	200.00
(In memory of her father, Wm. S. Rayner.)	

Special Friends.

Philadelphia, Pa.

A friend,	\$500.00
Krauskopf, Rev. Dr. Joseph, annual donation of marriage, funeral and lecture fees (for Chemistry Professorship),	225.00

New York City.

Schiff, Jacob H.,	\$100 per annum.
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Louisville, Kentucky.

Bernheim, B.,	\$50 per annum.
Bernheim, J. W.,	\$50 per annum.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham.

* Birmingham Lodge No. 168, I. O. B. B.	\$5.00
* Congregation Emanuel.	5.00

Demopolis.

* Marengo Lodge No. 283.	10.00
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Mobile.

Beth Zar Lodge No. 84	5.00
*Eichold, Emanuel	5.00

Montgomery.

* Kahl, Montgomery.	10.00
Alabama Lodge No. 299, I. O. B. B.	5.00
Emanuel Lodge No. 103, I. O. B. B.	5.00
* Loeb, Jacques.	3.00

Uniontown.

Concordia Lodge No. 152, I. O. B. B.	2.50
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ARKANSAS.

Little Rock.

* Bnai Israel Congregation . .	10.00
Little Rock Lodge No. 158, I. O. B. B.	10.00

Pine Bluff.

Bloom, Mrs. Hannah	5.00
Dreifus, Isaac	10.00
*Weil, Max	5.00
*Roth, Louis	5.00

CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento.

Joseph Bonheim Memorial Fund (annual scholarship) \$200.00	
* Bonheim, A.	10.00
* Cohen, Isidor	5.00
Etham Lodge No. 37, I.O.B.B.	5.00
*Skeels, Wm.	5.00
* Weinstock, Harris	25.00

San Francisco.

Anspacher, A.	5.00
* Cahn, Mrs. L. I.	5.00
* Hirschfelder, Dr. J. H.	5.00
* Leffman, Mrs. S. D.	5.00
*Rosenbaum, Mrs. Chas.	5.00
*Schwabacher, Abe	5.00
*Schwabacher, Louis	5.00
*Schwabacher, Mina A.	5.00

COLORADO.

Denver.

*Holzman, S. L.	5.00
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CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport.

Abraham Lodge No. 89, I. O. B. B.	5.00
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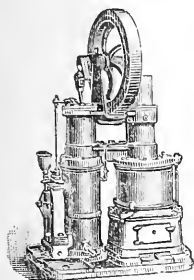
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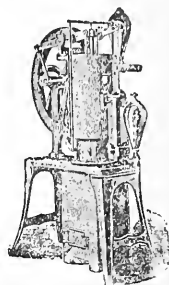
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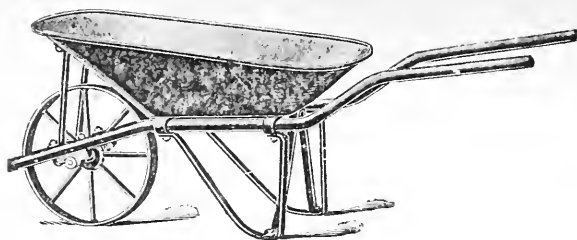
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*Westheimer, Morris	5.00
*Weiler, Isaac	5.00
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*Baron De Hirsch Lodge No. 454, I. O. B. B.	5.00
*Black, Morris A.	10.00

* indicates Annual Subscriber.

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I have just completed and refurnished
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VIENNA STEAM OVENS,
and am now prepared to furnish my
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BREAD, ROLLS, BUNS, CAKES
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Manufacturers of
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JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

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*Feiss, Julius	5.00
*Feiss, Paul	5.00
*Gries, Rev. M. J.	10.00
*Hexter, Sol. M.	5.00
*Joseph, Isaac	10.00
*Joseph, Sig.	5.00
*Marks, M. A.	5.00
*Mayer, Adolph	10.00
*Oscar Wiener Lodge No. 110, O. B. A.	5.00
*Schwab, Mrs. M. B.	5.00
*Schlesinger & Co., Sig.	5.00
*Lazarus, F. & R.	5.00
*Huhn, E.	5.00

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Greenstone, Isaac 1.00

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*Anshi Emeth Congregation 5.00
Steubenville.
*Sulzbacher, Isidor 5.00

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*Ephraim Lodge No. 183, I. O.
B. B. 5.00
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*Grossman, Dr. J. B. 5.00
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*Wise, Rev. Stephen 5.00

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*Feldman, Mrs. Anna M. 5.00
Bloomsburg.
*Alexander Bros. & Co. 5.00
Bradford.

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*Greenwald, David C. 5.00
*Greenwald, J. C. 10.00

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*Livingstone, Jacob 5.00
Danville.

Mayer, Rev. A. 21.00
*Scarlet, James 10.00
Scarlet, James 10.00

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*Shoemaker, Harry J., Esq. 5.00

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*Ladies' Hebrew Ben. Society, 5.00
*Springer, E. 5.00

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Friedman, S. 1.00
*Kuhn, Sam'l and Sol. 5.00
*Marks, Herman 5.00
Honesdale.

*Weiss, W. 5.00

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*Silberman & Son, M. \$5.00

Kittanning.

*Einstein, Jacob 5.00

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*Cohen, E. M. 5.00

*Gansman, A. 5.00

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O. B. B. 3.00

*Levy, Morris 5.00

*Moss, S. R. 5.00

*Rosenstein, A. 5.00

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*Branson, Jas. L. (tuition and
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Branson, Jas. L. 192.57

McKeesport.

*Bachman, Max 5.00

*Corn, S. B. 5.00

*Sunstein, I. 5.00

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*Louchheim, Walter 5.00

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*Abbott, Geo. 5.00

*Abeles, Simon 5.00

*Abrahamis, Sam'l 10.00

*Acker, Finley 5.00

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*Allman, Justin 5.00

*Aloe, Sidney A. 5.00

*Alumni of Keneseth Israel, 5.00

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*Arnold, Mrs. Lottie A. 5.00

*Arnold, Philip 5.00

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*Bacharach, Gustav 5.00

*Bacharach, Simon 5.00

*Bachman, F. H. 5.00

*Bachman, Mrs. F. H. 5.00

*Bamberger, Albert J. 5.00

*Bamberger, Mrs. F. 5.00

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*Bamberger, Harry 5.00

*Bamberger, Leonard J. 5.00

*Bamberger, Max 5.00

*Bamberger, Wm. 5.00

*Bamberger, Mrs. Wm. 5.00

*Bash, Mrs. Henrietta 5.00

Bash, Mrs. Henrietta (memo-
rial tree) 10.00

Subscriptions from May 1st, 1900, to date.

Bash, Mrs. Henrietta	\$20.00	*Cohen, Joseph	\$5.00
*Bash, Julius	5.00	*Cohen, M. K.	5.00
*Bauer, Behj.	5.00	*Cohn, Alex. B.	5.00
*Baum, Sam'l	5.00	*Cohn, I.	5.00
*Baxter, J. & L.	5.00	*Cohn, Leo L.	3.00
*Bayersdorfer, Sydney	5.00	Confirmation Class Keneseth	
*Bedicheimer, Mrs. I. (memorial tree)	5.00	Israel 1901	75.00
*Bedicheimer, Mrs. Louis	5.00	Coons, Mrs. G. (memorial tree)	15.00
*Behal, Joseph	5.00	*Cope, Walter	5.00
*Behal, Mrs. Sol.	5.00	Corbin, P. & F. 55 Gross Screws.	
*Berg, Max	5.00	*DeCosta, H. R. (memorial tree)	5.00
*Berkowitz, Albert	5.00	Dairymen's Supply Co.	
*Berkowitz, Henry	5.00	1 Feeder and Weaner.	
*Berkowitz, Paul	5.00	*Dannenbaum, H. M.	5.00
*Bernheimer, Chas. S.	3.00	*Daniel, Gustav	5.00
*Bernheimer, Morris	5.00	*Dannenbaum, Mrs. L.	5.00
*Bernheimer, Murray S.	5.00	*Dannenbaum, Morris	5.00
*Bernstein, Henry	5.00	*Davidson, Mrs. Amelia (memorial tree)	5.00
Bernstein, Mrs. Theresa	3.00	*Davidson, D. K.	5.00
Betz & Son, J. F. (life member)	100.00	Davidson, D. K.	2.00
*Biernbaum, Max	5.00	Diligent Sewing Circle.	
*Birgé, Isidore	5.00	16 Night Shirts.	
Binswanger, B. (memorial tree)	10.00	*Dodge, Jos. M.	25.00
*Blaylock and Blynn	5.00	Dreer, H. A. 200 Bulbs.	
*Block, Arthur	5.00	*Eicholz, Adolph	10.00
*Block, Bernard	5.00	*Einstein, Meyer	5.00
*Block, Simon L.	10.00	*Eisner, Mrs. S.	10.00
Block, Simon L.	25.00	*Einsheimer, Henry	5.00
*Bloomberg, Samuel	5.00	Ettinger, Mrs. S. (memorial tree)	5.00
Bloomingtondale, Mrs. Bell S.	5.00	*Faggen, Nathan	5.00
*Blum, Gabriel	10.00	*Fels, Samuel S.	25.00
*Blum, Mrs. Gabriel	10.00	*Feustman, Maurice M.	5.00
Blum, Mrs. Gabriel	45.00	*Fernberger, Harry	5.00
*Blum, Isaac	5.00	*Field, John	5.00
*Blum, J. L.	5.00	*Finberg, B.	5.00
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Blum, Ralph (memorial tree)	100.00	*Fleisher, B. W.	10.00
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1 Pony Phaeton.		*Fleisher, Louis	5.00
3 Military Manuals and Charts.		*Fleisher, Mrs. Martha	5.00
Blum, Ralph (special fund)	250.00	Fleisher, Mrs. Martha. Books.	
*Blumenthal, Harold	5.00	Fleisher, Mrs. Martha (memorial tree)	10.00
*Blumenthal, Hart	5.00	*Fleisher, Penrose	10.00
Blumenthal, Sol. (life memb.)	100.00	*Fleisher, Samuel	10.00
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Bostwick, G. A.	5.00	*Fleisher, Mrs. S. S.	5.00
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*Bowers, A. J. S.	5.00	*Frank, Meyer	5.00
Bowers, W. H.	5.00	*Frank, Mrs. R.	10.00
*Brandes, Moses	5.00	*Franklin, Dr. M.	10.00
*Brown, Emil	5.00	*Freidenberg, Mone S.	5.00
*Brunhild, L.	5.00	*Freidenberger, S. L.	5.00
Brunswick, Emil	5.00	Friedman, Chas.	5.00
*Buckey, E. L.	5.00	*Friedman, H. S.	5.00
*Buck, Daniel H.	5.00	Friend, per Dr. Jos. Krauskopf	5.00
*Butler, Benj. F.	5.00	*Frohsin, Sam'l	5.00
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*Cartun, J.	5.00	Fulda, Isidor (memorial tree)	10.00
Casper, Mrs. H. (memorial tree)	10.00	*Furstenburg, David	10.00
*Casseres, Ida	5.00	*Gans, Mrs. Jeannette	3.00
Cauffman, Emil	25.00		
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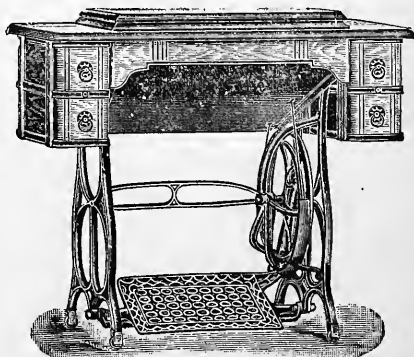
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*Gelb, W. B.	5.00	*Herzberg, G.	5.00
*Gemmie, W.	5.00	*Herzberg, Isaac	5.00
*Gerstle, Mrs. Julius	5.00	Hexter, Mrs. Esther	3.00
*Gerstley, Louis	25.00	*Heyman, David	5.00
*Gerstley, Wm.	10.00	*Heyman, Henry	25.00
Gerstley, Wm.	25.00	*Heyman, Mrs. H.	5.00
*Gimbel, Benj.	5.00	Heyman, Mrs. H. (memorial tree)	10.00
*Gimbel, Chas. L.	10.00	*Hill, Robt. C.	5.00
*Gimbel, Mrs. Ellis	10.00	*Hinlein, J. H.	5.00
*Gimbel, Isaac	5.00	Hinlein, J. H. (memorial tree)	10.00
*Gimbel, Jacob	5.00	*Hirschberg & Bro., J.	5.00
*Ginsberg, Isaac	5.00	Hirsh, Mrs. David	5.00
*Ginsberg, J.	5.00	Hirsh, Henry	10.00
*Gleason, Edw. P.	5.00	*Hirsh, Mrs. Leopold	10.00
Goldsmith, Mrs. H.	2.00	Hirsh, Mrs. Mina (memorial tree)	25.00
*Goldsmith, Milton	5.00	Hirsh, Walter A.	5.00
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*Goodman, I. H.	5.00	Hirsh, Mrs. Wm.	10.00
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*Goodman, S. W.	5.00	Hope, Jacob	5.00
*Goodman, Mrs. S. W.	5.00	*Hovey, F. S.	5.00
*Goodstein, Isaiah	3.00	Hyman Lodge No. 75, I.O.B.B.	10.00
Grant, Adolph (life member)	100.00	*Isaacs, Mannie	5.00
*Graves, N. Z.	5.00	Isman, Felix (memorial tree)	100.00
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*Greenbaum, Milton J.	5.00	Jonas, Herman	100.00
*Greenbaum, Simon	5.00	*Jonas, Leo	5.00
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Greenfield, M.	1.00	*Katz, Marcus	5.00
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*Greenwald, B. F.	5.00	*Kaufman, Isador	5.00
Greenwald, B. F.	10.00	*Kaufman, Mrs. Jos.	5.00
Greenwald, Mrs. B. F.	10.00	Kaufman, Jos.	25.00
Greenwald, Mrs. Jos. H.	25.00	*Kaufman, Mrs. J.	5.00
*Guckenheimer, Jos.	5.00	Kaufman, Mrs. Max	15.00
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*Hackenberg, Mrs. W. B.	5.00	*Kaufmann, Ernest	3.00
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Hagedorn, J. J. (Special Fund)	100.00	*Kaufmann, Morris A.	10.00
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*Heebner, Samuel	5.00		
*Heilbron, Henry H.	5.00		
*Henly, Jacob	5.00		

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Subscriptions from May 1st, 1900, to date.

*Kirshbaum, Simon	\$5.00	*Lit, Jacob	\$25.00
*Klein, Alfred M.	5.00	*Lit, Mrs. J. D.	5.00
*Klein, Mrs. Henry	5.00	Lit, Sam D. (Special Fund)	250.00
*Klein, Leon G.	5.00	*Lit, Sam D.	25.00
Kline, Moses	3.00	*Liveright, Max	5.00
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*Klopper, S. C.	5.00	Loeb, Arthur, Jr.	5.00
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*Kohn, Abe	5.00	*Loeb, Horace	5.00
*Kohn, Arnold	5.00	*Loeb, Howard A.	10.00
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*Kohn, David	3.00	*Loeb, Jos.	5.00
Kohn, Harry E.	20.00	*Loeb, Leo	5.00
*Kohn, Samuel	5.00	*Loeb, Leopold	10.00
*Kohn, Simon I.	5.00	*Loeb, Dr. Ludwig	5.00
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*Koplin, L. W.	5.00	*Loeb, Maurice	5.00
*Kraus, S. C.	5.00	*Loeb, Michael	5.00
*Krauskopf, Eleanore	5.00	*Loeb, Oscar D.	5.00
*Krauskopf, Harold	5.00	*Loeb, Sol	10.00
Krauskopf, Harold (life member)	100.00	*Louchheim, Jerome H.	5.00
Krauskopf, Rev. Dr. Joseph (Special Fund)	125.00	*Louchheim, Jos. A.	10.00
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*Krauskopf, Rev. Dr. Jos.	25.00	*Lowengrund, Isaac	5.00
*Krauskopf, Mrs. Jos.	5.00	*Lowenstein, Benj.	5.00
*Krauskopf, Madeline	5.00	*Lowenstein, Mrs. H. & Esther	5.00
*Krauskopf, Manfred	5.00	*Lyon, Benj.	5.00
Kuhn, Mrs. Benj.	5.00	*Lyon, Miss Mabel	5.00
*Labe, Benj.	10.00	Lyon, Mrs. Rosa (memorial tree)	5.00
*Landauer, W. B.	5.00	*McDonnell, Chas.	5.00
Landis, Miss K. R.	5.00	*Maccanlay, Jos.	5.00
*Lang, Morris	5.00	*Mahn, Godfrey S.	5.00
*Langfeld, A. M.	10.00	*Margolin, A. J.	5.00
Langfeld, A. M.	100.00	Marks, Al. S. (memorial tree)	10.00
*Langfeld, Morris F.	5.00	*Marks Bros.	10.00
*Langstatter, I. B.	5.00	*Marks, Mrs. E.	5.00
*Leberman, Adolph	5.00	*Marks, I. L.	5.00
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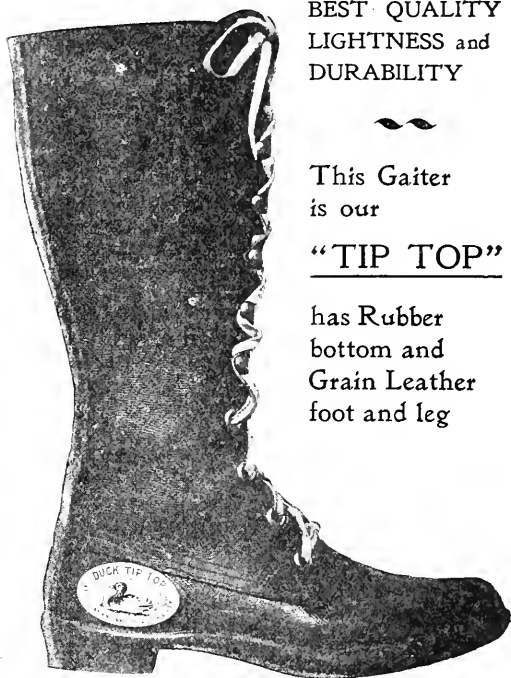
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Do not allow the adjoining Store to get ahead of you. It is better and easier to keep trade than to get it after it is once lost.

Electric Signs are readable day and night.

Electric Motors are clean, efficient and economical.

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OF PHILADELPHIA,

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